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132 Kambara is situated about 19 degrees south of the equator, and so has a tropical climate. During the dry season, which lasts from April to October, the cooling southeast trades blow regularly and the seas are calm. Most of the lively canoe traffic between the islands is carried on in these months. Although the temperature rarely falls below 70° the thin-blooded natives frequently shiver with cold, especially after the sun goes down. The remainder of the year is rainy and hot with irregular winds, especially during the "hurricane" months of January, February and March. At this time few native crews venture in canoes beyond the protecting reefs, for a small black cloud on the horizon can suddenly develop into an ugly squall which rips a mat sail and tosses a canoe about like a toy boat on a mighty ocean.

There is a difference in climate between the west and the east sides of Kambara. The east side is cooler and less humid than the west on account of the southeast trades. This may in part account for the greater energy and productivity in craftsmanship shown by the people of Undu and Tanggu compared to those of Tokalau and Lomatchi. During the hot season in Tokalau the temperature in my native hut, which had a sheet iron roof, averaged 90° F. at seven in the morning and 102° at two in the afternoon.

123 514 [343] In the heat of the day we frequently worked under a pavilion roofed with plaited coconut leaves, near the beach, in the hope of catching whatever slight breeze might be playing along the shore. There was considerable amusement over selection of a site for this pavilion. During the first weeks in Tokalau I chose the coolest spot along the beach and requested that the pavilion be built there. Located some distance from the village, the place was sheltered by palms and brush. At this time I still had the naive notion that I could arrange a little privacy for interviews with informants who frequently hesitate to speak in the presence of others, and also for the few precious leisure hours I had to enjoy this "South

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Sea paradise". I saw a twinkle in the kindly eye of the village headman, but he paid no attention to my request and began preparations to erect the pavilion on the most frequented path from the village to the shore. It was cooler, he said. I became suspicious and finally one of the native boys hesitatingly confided that the lovely spot was used as the village privy. As at Tokalau, the whole beach near a native village is usually polluted in this part of the world. Hence the government is conducting an extensive campaign for soil sanitation. Latrines have been built near every village but are as yet rarely used.

There are no mosquitoes on Kambara, but on some neighboring islands, especially Fulanga and Oneata, mosquitoes are very troublesome. During the "hurricane" months on Fulanga each village moves at night to its own wind-swept islet in the central lagoon to avoid the swarms of mosquitoes which appear on the main island. The people of Naivindamu sleep in four temporary huts which have been built on the table top of a mushroom-shaped islet not more than 50 feet in diameter.

The people of Kambara say that in olden days Kambara had many mosquitoes but Oneata had none. Moreover, the *kekeo*, a delicious shellfish now prevalent in the lake at Wangava, was not found there but grew on the Oneata reef. Once the forefather god of Oneata visited Kambara. While lying under a mosquito curtain of barkcloth at night he heard the buzzing of mosquitoes outside. "What was that beautiful music I heard last night?" he asked the god of Kambara next morning. "It was the mosquitoes," said the god of Kambara. "Give me some mosquitoes to take back to the people of Oneata that they too may hear the beautiful sound," said the god of Oneata. "I will give you the mosquitoes," said the cunning god of Kambara, "if you will give me the *kekeo*, the shellfish of Oneata." "Good," said the god of Oneata, well pleased. He returned to Oneata and gathered